of the Trees. (Copyrighted by Frank R. Stockton, 1894.) At one corner of my house is a tall, wide tower, rising high above the trees which surround it. In one of the upper rooms of this tower I work and think, and here in the evening and early part of

the night I used to be quite alone, except for the ghosts. Before I had come to this house I knew that the tower was haunted, but I did not mind that. As the ghosts had never done any one any harm I did not believe they would do me any harm, and I thought I should really be glad of their company, which must certainly be different from the company of ordinary people. So, when I had arranged an upper room in the tower so that I might pleasantly work and think therein, I expected the ghosts to come to me, and should have been very much disappointed if they had so, have

seen that day that it was the very upper-i did not exactly understand these most part of the tower which had become

tower. I must admit that they annoyed

tower. I must admit that they annoyed me very little, and I was not in the least afraid of them; but there were others who came into my tower, and who slept in some of its rooms, and to the minds of visitors and timorous maids there was something uncanny and

terrifying in these midnight knocks and



GHOST No. 1, DRAWN BY A. B. FROST

per at which I looked, and ther were no pennies nor marbles on the floor Night after night I heard my ghost-fo I had come to consider them as mine which I had bought with the house-an although I could not see them, there were so many ways in which they let me know they existed that I felt for them a sort they existed that I had for them a so-of companionship. When in the quiet hours of the early night I heard their gentle knocks I knew that were the cir-cumstances different they would have been glad to come in, and I did not feel

HEARD THE VOICES.

Now and then I thought I heard the voices of the ghosts, sometimes outside, under my window, and sometimes behind me in a distant corner of the room. Their tones were low and plaintive, and I Their tones were low and plantive, and a could not distinguish words or phrases, but it often seemed to me as if they were really speaking to me, and that I ought to try to understand and answer them. But I soon discovered that these voice-like sounds were caused by the like sounds were caused by the vagrant breezes going up and down the tall chimney of the tower, making accillan tones, not of music, but of vague

and indistinct speech.

The winter passed, and at last there came a time when I saw one of the ghosts. It was in the cusk of an evean open window, that it appeared to me.

It was as plain to my sight as if it had been painted in delicate half-tones against a sombre background of tender

against a sombre background of tender foliage and evening sky.

It was clad from head to foot in softest gray, such as the phantoms of the night are said to love, and over its shoulders and down its upright form were thrown the fleecy folds of a mantle so mistly gray that it seemed to blend into the dusky figures it partly shrouded. The moment I saw it I knew it saw me. Out of its clouds grayness, there should tray the start of the clouds grayness. of its cloudy grayness there shone two eyes, black, clear, and sparkling, fixed upon me with questioning intensity. I sat gazing with checked breath at this

or it may have been one of the others, upon me, and it was as me for it was difficult with these gray vis-

ghosts, of which I had heard nothing definite, except that they haunted the tower, and I did not know in what way they would mandest themselves to me. It was not long, however, after I had begun to eccupy the room before the ghosts came to me. One evening 'little before Christmas, after everybody in the house but myself had gone to bee and all was quiet, outside and inside, I heard a knock, and was on the point of saying "Come in!" when the knock was repeated, and I found that it did not come from the door, but from the wall. I smiled.

"You cannot come in that way," I thought, "unless there are secret doors in these walls, and even then you must open them for yourself."

I went on with my writing, but I soon looked up again, for I thought I heard a chair gently push back against the wall in a corner behind me, and almost immediately I heard a noise as if some little boy had dropped a number of marbles, or perhaps pennies, but there was no chair in the corner at which I looked, and there were no remarks nor the door, but from the wall of the root, but you will not go up it again. You are getting very boid, and if you continue your mad revels in my tower top If, like an electric to my tower. top If, like an electric to my tower, top If, like an electric to my tower top If, like an electric to my tower, top If, like an electric to my tower top If, li

tower you will frighten people and give my house a bad name. You may become dryads if you like and shut yourselves up in the hearts of the tall and solemn oaks. There you may haunt the blue-lays and the woodpeckers, but they will not tell tales of ghostly visits, which may keep my friends away and make



flashes up my lightning rod, though how

that they were core.

that they were core.

the core of the core of the core.

the core of the core of the core.

I could not tell, nor did I try to find out.

ted I accepted the situation. I could not

I contend with these undaumted sprites.

ANOTHER APPARITION. Buddenly I leaned forward—just a little—to get a better view of the apparition, when, like a bursting bubble, it was gone, and there was nothing before me but the background of foliage and evening sky.

Frequently after that I saw this ghost, or it may have been one of the others, or it may have been one of the others, and the same window from which I had seen the first ghost of the tower, I saw another apparition, but it was not one of the gray specters to which I had become accustomed. It was a jet black demon. Its eye, large, green, and glaring, shone upon me, and it was as motionless and dark as a statue cut in coal.



toward which it was hazardous to move even a hand, to become so well acquainted that I should know one from another. But there they were. Not only did I hear them; not only, night after night, did my ears assure me of their existence, but in the shadows of the trees, as the summer came on, and on the loneller stretches of the lawn I saw them, and I knew that in good truth my home was haunted.

ONE OF THE SPECTRES.

Late one afternoon, while walking in my grounds, I saw before me one of the spectres of my tower. It moved slowly.

over the lawn, scarcely seeming to touch the tips of the grass, and with no more sound than a cloud would make when settling on a hilltop. Buddenly it turned its bright, watchful eyes upon me, and then with a start that seemed to send a thrill even through the gray mantle which lightly touched its shoulders it roso before my very eyes until it was nearly as high as the top of my tower!

ONE OF THE SPECTRES.

Wings it had not, nor did it float in

Wings it had not, nor did it float in the air; it ran like a streak of gray electricity along the lightning-rod, only, instead of flashing down it, as electricity would pass from the sky, it ran upward. I did not see this swiftly-moving the comment would be the comment with the spirit reach the topmost point of the rod, for, at a point where the thick wire approaches the eaves, it vanished.

By this time I had come to the conclusion, not altogether pleasant to my mind, that my ghosts were taking ad-vantage of my forbearance, with their mystic knocks and signals in the night, and their visits in the daylight, and that there must be too many of them in my

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Din and Destruction of the Battle

Fredericksburg Recalled. FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 13.-(Special.)-To-day is the anniversary battle of Fredericksburg, and although thirty-two years have elapsed, yet it seems but yesterday. The changes however, have been many, and but few remain to tell the story of its sights and scenes. Those, however, who yet remain vividly picture and recall the meeting of those two great armies, and the death and destruction which followed, Everywhere lay the dead and dying, and from early morn till late at eve there poured forth from Stafford's hills and Marye's heights a continual volley of shot and shell. With each volley heroes fell to fight no more, and the sight witnessed by those on the mornig of the 14th beggars description, and will never be forgotten.

IN THE CITY. Not only did the surrounding hills resound with the rear of battle, but even our streets and sidewalks were the scenes of deadly conflicts, and many breathed their last thinking of home and friends. To the Confederacy it was a memorable day, and tradition fails to record a braver or more gallant conflict. To-day, how-ever, quiet reigns supreme, and in place of tramping armies and the sound of

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

A misty morn on Stafford's hills arose, Where marshalled ranks confront a host

of foes; In Rappahannock's vale the invaders Advancing war arouses all the land. Artillery roars-the rattling death shot

Bright spears gleam forth, broad ban-ners wave on high.
The maddened war-horse bounds along the plain
And shouts arise of terror, wrath, and

O. valorous South! thy wrongs for venge nee call,
Dismayed, thy foemen halt—they fly—
they fall;
Brave Longstreet thunders dreadful in their rear And Jackson's flag victorious sweeps the

But battle-clouds and blood deform the scene; Prone in the dust the gory courser lies, Beside his rider, nevermore to risc. The field is won-that crimson field of

Exult, oh, South-thy foes depart with shame, The vulture flaps his baleful wings and hies

Back cowering to his rocks and murky skies.

forth; Mourn for the slain, bright daughters of Who c no more from battles fought

Georgia! lament the gallant and th Thine own true Cobb sleeps in a soldier's How great his life, how gloriously he fell. Mourn Carolina! midst the princely dead, Thy well-beloved Gregg hath bowed his King Death, the victor; man could ne'er

His lofty mind, nor awe his steadfast And calm the look his classic features wear; Wrapped in the Palmy flag he died to

They bear the warrior to his honored

"If it be my lot to die now, I cheerfully yield my life for the independence of South Carolina."—General Gregg's mes-sage to Governor Pickens.

The Convention Question.

The Vindicator asks the Dispatch to look further into the matter of abolishing the constables provided for by the Walton law. And so we will. But couldn't a constitutional convention dispose of the suffrage question far more satisfactorily than the General Assembly?—Richmond Description.

The State of Virginia is just now, and

any possible way out of it. According to the report of Auditor Marye to the Finance \$2,925,710.14, and its surplus \$101,128.96. We must recollect that the receipts of the State are fluctuating and the estimate of Auditor Marye was based on the assess Auditor Marye was based on the assess-ment of 1892. Already the assessment of li-cense-tax of 1894 is \$30,000 less than that of 1892, and the next under the continua-tion of business depression will show a still greater falling off. The assessment of land next year will, without doubt, show a falling off. The cost of a regular session of the Legislature is about \$75,000; the cost of an extra session \$40,000, and a session of a constitutional convention would cost—no man can tell what. It is would cost-up han can teat teat water. It is pretty certain to our view that not only would our surplus be wiped out, but we would begin falling behind on the payment of our interest, something all men who recollect the past would greatly re-

gret. We should be not only willing, but destrous, to submit the question of an educational qualification to a constitutional if the State can bear the expense,-The Staunton Vindicator.

We appreciate the position of the Vindicator. We know that the State of Virginia can ill afford to increase her expenses, but can we better afford to have squabble about ballot reform forever on hand? And wouldn't it be possible for a convention to effect reforms in State and county expenses which would save in a few years all that the convention would cost? We think so .- Editor of the Dispatch.

Anything on Demand, (Detroit Tribune.) Architect: Would you like plans for a

my Citizen: I have no money a house. Our town is too do Architect: Well, I have something very in the way of mausoleums.

"Isn't Mr. Doubleu very susceptible to draughts?" was asked the editor of a Portland paper recently. "Yes, indeed," was the reply. "Why, we have the Cape Ann Breeze among our exchanges, and have to keep it behind the door so Doubleu won't catch cold,"

oak, just as a dryad might have peeped forth from her leafy retreat, wondering if the world were yet open to her for a ramble under the stars. The world was open to my gray ghost, but only in one direction. Between, it and me could be seen, among the shadows of the ground, the dark form of the demon, trembling and waiting. Then away from the old oak, away from my house and my tower, along the limbs of trees which stood on ine edge of the wood, slowly and silently my ghost vanished from my view like a little gray cloud, gently moving over the sky, at last dissolving out of my sight.

Now, in the early hours of the night my tower is quiet and still. There are no more knocks, no more wild revels in the hidden passages of the walls. My ghosts are gone. All that I hear now are the voices in the chimney, but I know that these are only imaginary voices, and, therefore, they produce in me no feeling of companionship. But my ghosts really existed.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY. 1813. The bill is made off on unglazed such windows, if these two following covers thirteen pages of closely-written foolscap, including two pages of "credit." The parties to this ancient bill have long since been dust and ashes, and if there were any mistakes in the calculation it is too late to rectify them now.

The total amount foots up to \$1,294.91a large account for those early days. when money was much scarcer than at present, and prices were proportionately high. The figures remind one of wartimes and the prices in the South paid for articles in household demand. The frugal housekeeper of to-day who

reckons every penny disbursed, the head of the family who scrutinizes anxiously the half-yearly accounts, would stand aghast if by chance their eyes should glance down the columns of this precious document, with its abnormal prices, redo-lent of a protective tariff. With the exception of such commodities as flour, bacon, beef, and lard, and butter, goods are extravagantly high. Let us glance at housekeeping articles

One half of the account is made off in One half of the account is made on in English currency, the other half in United States money; but for the comprehension of the modern reader, I will reduce the separate items to the declinal system. THE PRICES.

THE PRICES.

Brown sugar sold at 25 cents a pound Loaf-sugar ran from forty-two to forty five, and as high as fifty cents a pound Coffee sold at 37 and 42 cents. Tea ("Im

The nearest markets were Baltimore and Philadelphia, hundreds of miles distant from the frontier settlements, and all goods had to be brought by wagons all goods had to be brought by wagons from these faraway marts, over rough mountain passes and rude country roads, to "the back parts of Virginia." What wonder that our forefathers had to pay dearly for manufactured goods, Made across seas, and thus laboriously carried on pack-mules, or wagoned hundreds of miles across the country. The first settlers in West Augusta did without luxuries. HAD EVERYTHING.

A certain Mrs. Royal, writing in 1824 (twelve years later than the date of our (twelve years later than the date of our authentic accounts), says satirically: "I passed through this country thirty years since (1794) when the people hardly knew what tea or coffee was, and now there is no family but what uses coffee and tea, and in no country under heaven have they more delicious milk or more abun-

converting their butter, cheese, feathers, their exclusive perquisites, into as much coffee, tea, sugar, and other frippery as well serve them the year, the farmer is well serve them the year, the farmer is content.

"The pernicious effect of this growth of the pernicious effect of the pernic

"The pernicious effect of this growth of foreign luxuries already begins to show itself. Twenty, perhaps thirty, die now to what was known when they lived on their own wholesome viands and dressed in their own coarse but warm, substantial cloths, which are still made, indeed, but begins in the store and exchanged. but brought to the store and exchanged for frippery which is not sufficient to defend them against the cold of this region."

Now, salt was not a "foreign luxury," but it is quoted at \$3 per bushel, or \$7.50 per barrel! Powder is set down at 75 cents a pound. Only one item occurs for tobacco, which is entered, 1 pound tobacco (for a workhand), 1 shilling, 6 pence. Whiskey is more reasonable. It is furnished at 50 cents a gallon, or 12½ cents per pint. and exchang

cents per pint.

Various entries are noted for small amounts of ardent spirits, it being the custom in those early days to give the field-hands a dram daily. A MINISTER'S CLOTHES.

My grandfather's avocation as a clergyman required that he be detectly are laid and a good many pounds sterling are laid out for cloth suited to his clerical vest-Here is a partial list for the minments. Here is a partial first for the min-ister's personal use: Three quarter yards Tollanet, lin-ings, molds, check, etc. (this for a waist-

oat); 31-2 yards gray cloth at 39, \$31.50 padding, sleeve-lining, silk-twist, etc. bringing the bill up to \$35; his Cantor at cost the reverend gentleman \$5.50; ne pair stockings (lamb's wool), 10s.; one azor strop, 3s. 9d.; one two-bladed knife, one quire paper, 42c.; one vial dura

the pastor's study. The ink did not bely its quality of "durable," for it is as egible to-day as when his sermons were first written. THE FRIPPERY.

To return to the "frippery"-so disdainfully alluded to by Mrs. Royal. His "Lady" (as all entries to her name are so styled clothed her person in gingham or calico at 42 and 62 cents a yard. She is extravagant enough to purchase material for a velvet cloak at 13 shilling and sixpence per yard! But she is mor economical in fashioning her Sunday bon

economical in fashioning her Surday bonnet out of catgut (a kind of coarse canvas), wire, and ribbon.

The most touching entries in this old
account are the following items:
One pair small shoes for Elizabeth, 2s.
9d.; one pair small shoes for James, 4s.
2d. These were the baby-shoes worn by
my mother, now in her S2l year. Blessel
shoes! Worn before the dust and toil
of four-sore years had gathered on the

of fourscore years had gathered on the aged pilgrim's way. James was a little older brother. IN STOCK.

IN STOCK.

Everything in household use was kept in stock by the merchants of these days, from a box of wafers to a keg of handwrought nails, and from a straw-knife to a pair of Prunella shoes. Dry-goods, groceries, farming implements, books, hardware, stationery, and other commodities were handled together. As a rule the shop-keepers grew rich. They bought butter at seven-pence and sold it at ninepence; and so with all their goods, but they were a necessary evil, and the people patronized them liberally. Credit was the universal system in vogue. the universal system in vogue.

My grandfather, the parson, was building a fine brick house at this time, and

many are the entries for the nails which many are the entries for the nails which were used in its erection. They were sold by the hundred. Thus: 200 tacks, 50 nails, 500 brads, 1,000 sprigs. Window glass was twenty-five cents for an an ordinary-sized pane. Putty sold at the same rate.

CREDITS GIVEN.

CREDITS GIVEN.

Due credit is given in this bill for cash payments, and other receipts: "By cash returned," by amount of my subscription as preacher," "by two scholars for summer session," "by Mat and David reaping seven days," "by hauling 850 pounds to Rockbridge," "by 2 pounds butter, 7d.," "by Mrs. — sewing some time since, 10s." This last small item almost brings a tear into one's eyes. Think of the minister's young bride putting her needlework into the market, and of the very small way that ten shillings would go towards liquidating the sum total of over \$1,000.

There are yet other quotations of crockery-ware, cereals, iron, steel, farm-instru-

There are yet other quotations of crockery-ware, cereals, iron, steel, farm-instruments, etc., but it would weary one with repetition. I have made a selection of those in common use, thinking they cannot fail to interest people who like to bridge the chasm between the past and to-day; of those whose ancestors ate of biue-edged platters, and sipped their teafrom cups of willow pattern at the moderate rate of four dollars a pound.

We like to recall their mingled thrift and extravagance! They worked hard for their "foreign luxuries." The women spun and wove their own wool and cotton garments; they looked well to the ways of their household. Peace te their memory and all henor to the homely board around

which the family gathered in the early twilight, and drank their steaming coffee a hundred years ago.

Lewisburg, W. Va.

WHAT SHALL I BUY?

WINTER WINDOW-GARDENING. How to Preserve Growing Plants in a

Very Cold Room. (Written for the Dispatch.) Flower-lovers are often discouraged from glowing house-plants, owing to the lack of a warm, convenient place to keep them at night. In my earlier house-keep ing days I had considerable experience in maintaining a miniature conservatory, in a room so cold that water would freeze there every severe night. I found it possible to grow plants to perfection in just

rules were observed:

 The windows must be protected from all draughts of the cold, outside air, that are so quick to find their way through every crack and cranny. Not only does every crack and cranny. Not only does an astonishing amount of frost creep in at these tiny openings, but the draught created makes the chill atmosphere act more quickly on the tender leaves and buds of house-plants. Unless the floor is air-tight—and it is—the carpet or oil-cloth under the plant-stand should be turned back, and a layer of newspapers, six or eight deep, placed beneath. The carpet when replaced will be as smooth as ever, if the papers have been spread evenly. Next, the window-sash and wood-work need attention. Apertures of any work need attention, Apertures of any considerable size can be stopped either by the patent rubber weather-strips, or by ommon newspapers that have been pressed into longitudinal folds the width of a knife-blade and made thick enough to fit snugly into the space. Very small cracks and chinks are best managed by cracks and chinks are best managed by pasting strips of thick paper over them. All this means labor, but it is work that pays, for, according to a thermometer hanging outside, the plants in a snug, draughtless window will stand several degrees more cold without injury than the strip with losses such and those in windows with loose sash and

woodwork. COVER AT NIGHT. 2. In severe weather cover plants at night. To do this, take down all the pots from window shelves and brackets, and make room for them on the plant stand, which, if on casters, can be pulled out a little from the window. With a stand, which, if on casters, can be pulled out a little from the window. With a little experience one becomes as expert at packing as the typical Methodist minister's wife is supposed to be, and can snugly bunch together a great number of plants on a single small stand. Always remember to place flowers most susceptible to cold on the top round, and the bushiest specimens at the corners of the stand—they will better sustain the weight of their protection. Always use newsstand—they will better sustain the weight of their protection. Always use newspapers for the first course of covering, and the larger and broader the papers the better. Paper is more impervious to the air than cloth, and if properly distributed, will scarcely bend a leaf of the plants beneath them. The same papers can be used again and again, and except in the coldest weather are all the protection needs. In exceedingly low temperaon needed. In exceedingly low tempera tion needed. In exceedingly low tempera-ture sheets or blankets should be pinned around the stand, first making sure that the inner covering of newspapers is un-usually thick, or the plants will be crushed by the weight of the blankets. Do not uncover in the morning until the room has become genfally warm.

I have carried colous, heliotrope, bego-

nas, and other plants as tender as these, safely through the hardest winters. It is certainly troublesome to put one's floral children to bed each night, and get them up sgain each morning, but one is well repaid by the possession of bud and bloom

Beautiful Snow. (Published by Request.)

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow;
Filling the sky, and the earth below;
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet;
Dancing—dirting—skimming along.
Beautiful snow; it can do no wrong;
Flying to kiss a fair lady's check. Clinging to lips in a frolicksome freak; Beautifui snow from Heaven above, Pure as an angel, gentle as love.

Whirling about in maddening fun;

And the very dogs with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals as they eddy around.
The town is alive, and its heart is aglow
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow.

To be trampled in mud by the crowd pas

hell; Fell to be trampled as filth of the street, Fell to be scoffed at, to be spit on an

Selling my soul to who ver would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread;
Hating the living and fearing the dead;
Mereiful God, have I failen so low!
And yet I was once like the beautiful
snow?

my face! Pather-mother-sisters-all, God and myself, I have lost by my fall; The veriest wretch that goes shivering

by Will make a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh;
For of all that is on or about me I know,
There is nothing as pure as the beautiful snow.

To be heard in the streets of the crazy (Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down). I should lie down and die in my terrible With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful

Telpless and foul as the trampled an Helpless and foul as the trampled snow, Sinner, despair not! Christ stooped low To rescue the soul that is lost in sin, And raise it to life and enjoyment again; Groaning—bleeding—dying for thee! The Crueffed hung on th' accursed tree! His accents of pity fall soft on my ear, "Is there mercy for me? Will he heed my weak prayer?"
O, God! in the stream that for sinners doth flow.
Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow."

Only once a year does the janitor of our flat consider that you are worth being courteous to, and his merry Christ-mas is a costly greeting.-Truth.

Home

treatment of ten prevents the necessity for hospital treatment. Every wise housekeeper keeps an

Allcock's Porous Plaster on hand for immediate use

for congestion arising from taking cold, for lame back, sore muscles, sprains and all sorts of pains and aches. There are limitations by the score. Beware of them. Get the genwine ALECOCK'S.

Aliceck's Corn Shields, Aliceck's Bunion Shields, Have no equal as a relief and cure for corr and burious.

Brandreth's Pills er of great benefit in cases of tor bur, billiousness, and rhounstiss

SCORES OF PRETTY CIFTS FOR YOUR PRETTY CIRL FRIENDS.

The Nice Things the Young Woman Hope That Santa Claus Will Bring Her.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, December 15,-The ques tion which rises to the shopper's mind this season is not "What shall I buy?" but "What can I choose for her Christmas gift?" In lvory tollet sets the rage for medal-

lions has nearly reached its height.

In these compariments there is every con-

celvable accessory for the toilet. Every

object is framed in lvory, and on each is a medallion, the portraits comprising many of the queens of the world. This artistic scheme is boxed in leather, lined with delicate colors of velvet and satin. Another charming boudoir set has the same number of toilet accessories chased in silver, the design being conventionalized. Dresden china, this year, is the fashionable gift for presentation to a young woman. Inkstands of porcelain, in which wide pockets; portfolios, with Dresden corners; stamp-boxes, candlesticks, ringtrays, penholders, pocket-books, trimmed with Dresden bands; lamps, buckles-

with Dresden bands; lamps, buckles-every article with gilt decoration. A pretty present for a pretty girl-Dresden hanging pockes, in which a growing plant or a bunch of flowers, by the aid of this cornucopia, will be a good wall-de-coration. Bonbons can be put in these china receptacles, a suitable compliment for the season. For the tea-table, there is the tea-ball of Dresden china, at the low price of \$25c. low price of \$2.50. CHASED. Tollet glasses in broad silver frames

to either stand or hang up, as taste pre-fers, at the sum of from \$5 to \$30, according to size.

Fans there are of every description under the sun, from cedar wood to those of point-lace and pearl. Feather-fans of every color, from natural to coque, empire affairs in all sorts of wreaths, intermingled with full French costumes. Fans as fire-scree. —Japanese fans—all at low reters. cording to size.

scheme for madamoiselle's prezents, and scheme for madamoiselle's presents, and of a variety splendid in their way. The finest ones come with gilt buckles, and for belt gold buillon. They are glitter-ing affairs, are of the best make, and, for beauty are unsurpassed.

kinds, in every variety of china, in coars or delicate patterns. Bohemian-glass bou or deficate patterns, someman-glass bounders, this season, are in every shape—tail, low, fluted, bedecked with crystal roses, in one hundred different styles, to please every girl at any age.

This season the Czarina collarette is the beau-ideal present for a young maid. They come in every shade of velvet, in old-rose, in apple-green, cream-white, lavender, and range from four to thirty dollars. All are decorated with buckles, in which pearls are the leading jewel. These buckles are broad—some oblong. Brownle device for card-cases.

ocket-books, portfolios, pen-trays, is the popular present for Christmastine.
One of our great houses in silver have
the exclusive right to these gaunt fellows.
They decorate every shade in leather,
from the dark-brown seal to alligatorskin and the best of chamols. TASTEFUL OBJECTS.

As for trifles of silver for gifts of the day, every store runs over with the tasteful objects. Silver-mounted garters, selssors in leather cases, dainty remembrances for the work-basket, hat, belt, and bonnet-pins, umbrella-clasps, fidecombs of tortoise-shell, tipped with silvers and both of the combs. irchased separately and find a ready

themselves are of treatment most eft any price to please the buyer. All for he fair girl, who, by her beauty and reshness, should, when the great day omes, have her heart's desire. O. B. O.

What would you say if, some fine morning, the butcher, or the baker, or the milkman left garbage at your door instead of food and nourishment? That is exactly what happens in the human body when the blood becomes impure. It fails to nourish the tissues, and disease is the result. The only way to regain health is to purify and enrich the blood. This is what is done by

FOSTER'S GERMAN

It enriches the blood with the red corpuscles of health, carrying strength and vigor to every part of the body, driving out disease in every shape, completely curing all Scrofulous humors, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney troubles, Blood Poisoning, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions and every symptom of Debility, such as Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Faintness and Lassitude. This wonderful remedy is sold by all druggists and by the FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY. BALTIMORE, MD.

Clothing. Clothing. Clothing. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HASKELL & HATTON, INSTALMENT CLOTHIERS. 429 EAST BROAD STREET.

Our stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING has been received and now awaits your inspec-

tion.

Our line of DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS
AND OVERCOATS, for men's, youths', boys'
and chidren's wear, is complete as to fit, style,
quality, and workmanship. We have them in
Clays, Disconsis Unfinished Worsteds, Homespuns, &c.

RAILWAY UNIFORMS AND BOYS' SCHOOL. SUITS a specialty. Clothing sold on instalments at CASH PRICES. J. E. BECHER.

MANAGER CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. (se 30-Su, Tu&F) ROOK AND JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED

DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

CHESAPEAKE AND DUTE

OHIO RAILWAY EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 2, 1894. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

STREET STATION.

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Accommodation for Charlottesville.
Daily, for Cincinnati, with
Pullman to Hinton, and Gordonsville to Cincinnati and
Lousville. Meals served on
Dining-Cars. Connects at Covington. Va., on Mondaya,
Wednesdays, and Saturdays
for Virginia Hot Springs. TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

STATION.

8:45 A. M. Daily, for Lynchburg and Clifton Forge. Connects at Bremo, except Sunday, for Rosney; at Lynchburg, daily, with Norfolk and Western for the Southwest, and with Southern Hailway for North and South; at Balcony, daily, for Lexington, and at W. Clifton Forge with main line for Clincinnati. TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

Tollet glasses in broad silver frames, 8:30 A. M. Daily from Cincinnati, beautifully chased, are now the fashion, 11:30 A. M. Daily from Norfolk and Old Point. 2:20 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati and C.50 P. M. Daily from Norfolk and Old Point.

8:00 P. M. Except Sunday, from Clifton at Stations.

TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

TRAINS ARRIVE STATION.

TRAINS ARRIVE STATION. 8:46 A. M. Except Sunday, from Colum-

6:00 P. M. Dally, from Lynchburg, Lexington, Va., and Clifton Forge, JOHN D. POTTS, oc 6 Division Passenger Agent.

Na. W Norfolk Western R.R.

The more sombre are in true black, pleked out in gold. Then there are also cunning butterflies, enamelled on silver, in which pearls and turquoises are added. These are used as veil-pins, By clasping the wings together, the tiny feelers are made to do duty in securing the lace.

MEDALLIONS.

For ceremonious presents medallions, set in gilt and silver, are charming gilts. They can be mounted on velvet squares, and look well in any drawing-room. Cups and saucers of enamel, with spoons to match, are exquisite souvenirs. Copenhagen tea-services, jardinleres of all kinds, in every variety of china, in coarse or delicate patterns. Bohemian-glass bou-

change; also, for Radford, Bristol, Khoxyille, Chattanooga, and intermediate points, Pullman Sleeper Radford to Chattanooga, and intermediate points, and intermediate stations. Arrive Norfolk Side P. M. 12:00 M. 15:10 P. M. Daily, for Norfolk, Suffolk, and intermediate stations. Arrive Norfolk Side P. M. 11:40 P. M. Daily, for Roancke, Radford, Pullski, and Bristol. Connects at Roancke With Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roancke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-car attached. Also, for Bluefield and Pocahontas; also, for Ruckey Mount and all stations Winston-Salem Division.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER between RICHMOND and LYNCHBURG ready for occupancy at 9 P. M.; also, Pullman Sleeper Petersburg to Roancke.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily 6:39 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. From Norfolk and the East, 11:05 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:40 P. M. Court New York Side No. 11:40 P. M. 11:40 P. M.

S. A. L. SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894. Lv. Richmond Lv. Peters bg (Union Lv. Peters'bg (Wash-ington attended to 1.05 A.M. 9.59 A.M. Arrive Weldon . Ar. Henderson Ar. Durham ... 4:10 A.M. Charleston 1 2:30 P.M. Ar. Wadesboro' 19:00 A.M. 9:45 P.M. Ar. Augusta 3:35 P.M.

No. 23 makes all local stops. Connecti it Raieigh with Piedmont Air-Line for tabeville, N. C., and all intermediate oints on the Western North Carolina allroad. No. 463, "Vestibuled Limited Train." suffet Sicepers Richmond to Atlanta. Buffet Sleepers Richmond to Atlanta, Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans and all points South and South-west; and at New Orleans with the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific raincads to all Texas points. No extra charge on "Vestibuled Trains." ARRIVE RICHMOND.

No. 462, "Atlanta Special Vestibuled Limited Train," 6.49 A. M., daily, No. 78, Mail and Express, 6.35 P. M., Limited France, No. 78, Mail and Express, vos. daily 78, Mail and Express, vos. daily 78, Mail and Express, vos. apply at ticket-office, Byrd-Street Station; Richmond Transfer Company's, 201 cast Main street, and company's office, 826 cast Main street.

JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager. General Manager,
T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
H. M. BOYKIN, City Passenger Agent,
22 east Main street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL-ROAD TIME-TABLE. Commencing SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894, 9 A. M., trains on this road will run TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Leave Arrive
No. Richmond. Petersburg.
46 | 9:00 A.M. 9:31 A.M. Norfolk special.
23 | 9:05 A.M. 9:50 A.M. Through train.
43 | 2:25 P.A. 3:22 P.M. Accommodation.
403 | 9:23 A.M. 1:95 A.M. Attanta appendit.
51 | 5:10 P.M. 5:55 P.M. Norfolk train.
55 | 7:11 P.M. 7:34 P.M. Fast express.
39 | 91:40 P.M. 12:25 A.M. Accommodation. Arrive

TRAINS NORTHWARD. Leave Arrive

Petersburg Richmond

1 *2:46 A.M. 3:49 A.M. Fast mall.

1 *7:35 A.M. 8:25 A.M. Accommoda'n.

*10:25 A.M. 11:26 A.M. Norfolk train.

*4:00 A.M. 11:26 A.M. Nathara special.

*7:25 P.M. 8:20 P.M. N. & W. con't'n.

1 *5:33 P.M. 6:35 P.M. Through train.

*6:29 P.M. 7:00 P.M. Norfolk special. Daily. STOPPING PLACES.

Nos. 32, 45, 45, and 35 make no stops. No. 403 stops on signal at Reams, Stony Creek, Jarratts, and Belfield, No. 402 stops on signal at Drewry's Centralia, Chester, Reams, Stony Creek, Jarratts, and Belfield, Nos. 22, 34, and 78 stop on signal at Manchester, Dewry's, Centralia, and Chester, Nos. 39, 42, 48, 51, and 39 will stop on signal at all stations.

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping-Car on all through trains, On trains Nos. 39 and 39 Sleeping-Cars between Richmond and Lynchburg, Va.

NEW LINE TO ATLANTA, GA.
Leaving Richmond at 12:33 A. M., dais and arriving at Weldon at 2:48 A. A and at Atlanta at 5:09 P. M. via S.
L. Through sleepers—Richmond to A lanta. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NOR-

Richmond. 9:00 A.M. Norfolk... 11:25 A.M. Richmond. 9:00 A.M. Norfolk... 11:25 A.M. Richmond. 9:10 P.M. Norfolk... 8:45 P.M. Norfolk... 8:36 P.M. Richmond. 11:05 A.M. Norfolk... 8:35 P.M. Richmond. 11:05 P.M. The trains leaving Richmond at 9 A.M. and Norfolk at 4 P.M. are solid trains between these two points, and passengers go through without change of cars.

Trains leaving Richmond at 9 A.M. and 11:30 P.M., and arriving at Richmond at 8:25 A.M., 8:20 P.M., make close connection at Petersburg to and from Farm-ville, Lynchburg, and west.

R.M. SULLY, Superintendent.
E. T. D. M. ENERSON, Traffic Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

RAILBOAD LINES. 经可加强的

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE) CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 2 134 TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA. 12:40 A. M., SOUTHERN EXPR. for Danville, Winston-Salem. Winston-Saiem, mond, Va. to Salisbury, Cor Fierida Limito, rying sleepers Jacksonville, T Augustine, and Washington and Vestibuled Line

PAST MAI

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHM

YORK-RIVER LINE, WAR WAR TO SEE THE FAVORITE ROLLS

LEAVE RICHMOND TRAIN N

2:45 P. M. Arrives Byrd-

FREDERICKSBURG DAILY EXCEPT

6:20 P. M. 6:40 A. M. A. 6:04 P. M. Arri

General Southern Agent oc 6 General Ager O LD DOM

DAY, and FRIDAY at . road, and rallway rallway Round-trip tickets, go

Freight received daily Passengers leaving
DA1 TUESDAYS
THURSDAYS, and Si
Chesapeake and Ohio
port News) at 8:0 A M
mond and Petersburg
(same days) at 9 A, M
tion at Nortolk with
those days. those days. W. ALLEN & VIRGINIA NAVIGATION

Point and Norfolk for Washington More, and the North.

STEAMER POCAHONTAS MONDAY, WEIDNESDAY, A. Electric-cars direct to what. FRIDAY AT 7 A. Electric-cars direct to what. Fright and Nowport News. Also Grand Orchestrion.

Freight received daily for above places and all points in Eastern and North Carolina.

HRVIN WEISIGER. Superinks.

EDWARD E. BAR General Offices: Planters' Pans

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY DISPATCE PRINCE PRI